TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE | shows clearly that be has no intention of all

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIA'S.

THE CONGRESS STILL D'CBTFOL.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

St. Jeans, N. F., Jan. 3, 1869. The Beamebip Circar inn, from Galway on Saturday seeing, the ith inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock

Her advices are two full days later than those re served by the Anglo-Saxon at Queenstown.

The news is not specially in portant.
The R. M. steumship Africa sailed on the 7th fro Liverpal for New-York direct, with firty passengers.
Seeing had transpired relative to the Congress, and
it was still uncertain whether it would assemble.

The retirement or dismissal of Count Walewski from the French Kinistry of Foreign Affairs, attracted ore attention than anything clee in a political way in

The English journals construe it as evidence that Ne retion intends to espense the Italian cause.

A de Thouvenal would quis Constantinople forth-

It was rumored that the visit of Lord Cowley, the British Embassador at the French Court, to London, and reference to the wettlement of the Italian question without the assemblage of a European Congress.

Warshal MacMahon had succeeded Marshal Vaillant, nander of the French army of occupation in The Paris Bourse continued depressed. The renter

leved on the 5th at 68f, 30c. The Sardicion Government and protested against the between of Germans by the Papal Government and seatens to send troops into the Legations.

The Prus ian peace army is to be increased to \$5,000 It is confirmed that " Buck!" Pasha has encoded

Kabrishi Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey. The walls from Bombay of Dec. 12, and Melbonrne of Nov. 17, had arrived. There had been changes in the Ministry both in Victoria and New-South Wales.

The Melbourne markets were depressed. Mr. Graham, a provision contractor, had-suspended

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1859. Prem Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesdey, Jan. 3, 1860. It, at the beginning of the new year, we pass the different States of Europe in review, we must admit that 1859 will be classed by the future historian among the years which form a turning point in history, though its immediate results were far less decisive than they promised to be. England has remained pretty stationary is her home politics and foreign relations. The Parliament did not pass the Reform Bill of the Tories, and the Whigs were excused by foreign affairs from bringing in their own: the Income Tax was not sholished and scarcely reduced, since the original diminution of

the first half year was balanced to a great extent by the augmentation of the second half year; commercial prosperity increased in spite of the short but violent panic at the Stock Exchange, occasioned by the false statement of The London Times about an offensive and defensive treaty between France and Russia. A second political panie concerning a French invasion, was successfully met by the organization of rifle clubs, which-formerly discountenanced by the politicians which—formerly discountenanced by the politicians of both parties, lest the people instructed in the use of fire-arms, shows forcibly overthrow the Oligarchia errannent of the Empire—have now Sud chance of remaining one of the established institutions of England, but not of Ireland, where they are still prohibited. The Indian mutiny was anally suppressed; the annexed Kingdom of Onde. after many political blanders, at last pacified by liveral concessions to the native aristocracy. and the more rational form of Government recently introduced, in which local ministers with individual responsibility replace the cumbrous administration of a Council, allow us to hope that order may be brought into Indian finances. As to foreign affairs, England has reason to congratulate herself upon her policy of neutrality, which, for the first time, honestly maintained by the Whig Cabinet, proved great assistance to Italy. The new year begins with bright prospects for the English; by the extinc-

tion of the terminable annuities the taxation will

be diminished by \$20,000,000 a-year (£4,000,000);

the country has moreover reestablished the good

understanding with France, seriously impaired by

the bungling policy of Lord Malmesbury, and the

Austrian sympathies of Lord Derby and Mr. Dis-

rach: while the rife clubs give self-reliance to the na-

tion, and insure it against invasion panies. The only

dark spot on the horizon is the third Chinese war.

As regards France, we cannot fail to notice that her prestige has been enormously increased, both anaterially and morally. The Emperor is now, indeed, the most powerful of European ralers-he holds the destinies of the Continent in his hands. and his policy, for once, has been favorable to freedom and progress. Here we see the turning point of his polities, characterized by the emancipation of Italy, and the annesty in France. The dark progations of the Germans, and of many Englishmen, that the only aim of his Italian campaign was the aggrandizement either of France by annexing Sa wy, or of his family, by putting Prince Napoleon on the shrone of Etruria, have been belied by even v: and even the apprehensions that the price for Lombardy might be she abolition of the Constitution in Sardinia, have proved to be u tfounded. The Italians cannot complain of their new adis, but lately their most bitter and most dangerous enemy, though he did not expel the Austrians (osa Venetia, and though he stipulated even the rety To of the Archdukes to Central Italy; on the centrary, they ought to be, and they are, grateful to him, tha t, after having given the most efficient assistance to their own feeble attempts for their emancipation fre m the foreign tyrants, after having conquered Lo, ubardy, and broken the prestige of Austria at May cuts and Solferine, he left them a good chance for a orking out their independence by themselves, without any fear of foreign interference. He did not repudiate the revolutionary elements aroused by the war. Garibaldi was allowed to take the lead of the volunteers, and to achieve a glorious name; the Duchies had the opport unity to expel their tyrants, and to organize a government and an army without any French in tenference, however elight; for eight months they were protected by him against foreign invasion, and Varini and Ricasoli had time to assimilate the insti. whom of those provinces to those of Sardinia. They were able to assemble Constitutional Conventions, Juizoduce an elective municipal administration, a natio usi guard, and the liberty of the press, without being re virgined

by the Emperor of France, who in his own country

never allows such an amount of freedom. Not

even the insurrection of Bologua against the Pope,

or the naurder of Anviti by the mob of Parma

altered his goodwill toward Italy; and the pub-

lication of the famous pamphlet about the Pope

laying the fielings of the priests or of Austria by the betteral of Central Italy, and an alliance with Francis Joseph. His Sojects in making war in Italy, were indeed personal, but they were of a more clerated kind; he wished to establish his reputation as a General, to conciliate the Italians. formerly his epemies, on account of the Roman excedition; to crosh the hopes of the Legitimists in the bud, to exalt the name of France in order to atrengthen his position at home, and to expose the ro tenness of Austria and Germany, which makes their upable to cope with France. All these aims. be succeeded in attaining, of course, according to his mysterious nature, by tortuous crooked ways; by a policy which cannot be called straightforward; by an open fraud practiced upon the gullibility of Francis Joseph, and by double dealings with the Pope, and with the Itolians. The moralist cannot approve of this dark policy; but Victor Emanuel and Cavour, Garibaldi, Farini, and Ricasoli unanimously acknowledge that he has become the benefactor of Italy. His last act, the publication of La Guerromère's pamphlet and the refusal of his ministers to disavow it, will probably free Italy from the political interference of the Congress, which was not expected to be favorable to the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia, since it is very probable that this Congress will not assemble at all, as the Pope, Francis Joseph and the King of Naples now refuse to send their representatives to it. Thus the status que will have to be recognized, and Sardinia will become a powerful State equal in importance to Prussia; in fact the sixth of the great powers of Europe.

Poor Germany has played a sorry part in the events of the last year. We had in the beginning of the Italian complication a deal of useless braggadocio against France, because utterly unsupported by any real force. Germany was to march upon Paris, if Napoleon should dare to attack Austria; the Italians had no right to be free, since Germany must be defended at the Tecino, or at least at the Mincie, and Austria was to be supported, though notoriously representing the worst form of despotism, because she was a German power. But all these hig words, prompted by the German Princes. and thoughtlessly repeated by German Democrats, were nothing but a flash in the pan; Germany remained a barmless though bustling spectator of the war; the German Confederation proved to be a failure even for defensive purpeses, since the Austrian and Southern German astagenism against Prussia cannot ful to paralyze her in all attempts at combined action. The Tentonic sati-French enthusiasm was succeeded by angry accusations launched against Prussia, culminating in Francis Joseph's proclamation after the convention of Villafranca, which threw the responsibilty of the loss of Lombardy upon the evil intentions of Prussia. There fellowed a more dignified expression of the national feeling in the attempt of the professors, booksellers, and members of the old parliamentary opposition to bring about the unity of Germany by offering the leadership to Prussia; but the Democrats kept aloof, because they knew that the Prince of Pruesia was not a Liberal, and the Prince Regent timseic. discouraged by the hostility of the German Princes, threw a wet blanket upon thicexcitement. The history of Germany in 1859 is the history or successive failures, but they have opened the eyes of the patrious to the fact that their worst enemies are their petty princes. The failures of Austria, however, have been more glaring. Within ten weeks her armies suffered six defeats, without being able to beast of one single success; her finances were so terribly disorganized, that the-Minisser had no resource left but forgery, in order to raise money for the expenses of the war. He home policy has led the provinces to the brink o revolution, and her stubborn stupidity refuses toon impriment revival of a Roman Catholic policy in

Russin, involved in financial difficulties, and fully occupied with building railways and emancipating the serfs, has neutralized her foreign policy for the next five years. She cannot now press upon the Western world. Though by a last effort she has conquered the Caucasus, she must now give a respite to Turkey. We are somy to say, however, that peither the Sultan nor his statesmen are able to realize their position, and to turn the respite to

Europe: and now he sees that the Pope is helplers,

and that instead of giving power, he requires to be

THE LONDON TIMES ON JOHN BROWN. Those who think that the cause of the Negro has Those who tains that the cause of a served by the raid of John Brown and the speeches of his canonizers, will de well to read the report of the meeting held in New-York on the 19th of December, under the banser of "Justice to the South." This speeding, be it observed, was "large and influential." For a fortnight a manifesto had been circulating in the city, and had received an immense number of signatures. The purport of this document was to express attachment to the Union and condemnation of Abolitionist excesses. The meeting necessarily followed on this demonstration. It was crowded and enthusiastic, cheering to the utmost the strongest passages in the speakers orations. It had the concurrence of the first men in the Union, letters expressing sympathy with its objects having been received from no less tian three ex-Presidents—Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Pierce. We may take the assembly to have represented pretty closely the prevailing opinion of New-York, the largest, richest, and most influential city in the Union; the city which, being equally removed from New-England and from the ection States, may be considered to afford a fair sample of average American opinion.

Whet then was the tops of the meeting held in this

ican opinion. nat, then, was the tone of the meeting held in this What, then, was the consol and a sentiments which re-ceived the loudest applicase? What was the "justice" which the speakers demanded for the South? One would suppore, after the demonstrations at Boston, that the apologists of the slaveowner would be dumb; that, the apologists of the slaveowner would be dumb; that, shocked by Gov. Wise's wickedness, they would not dure to wag their tongues against the memory of the martyre whose blood has watered the tree of liberty. But, unhappily for the effect of the Abolitionist campaign at Harper's Ferry and Boston, the speeches of the New-Yorkers are the New-Yorkers are the New-Yorkers. martyre whose blood has watered the tree of liberty. But, unhappily for the effect of the Abolitionist campaign at Harper's Ferry and Boston, the speeches of the New-Yorkers are "Pro-Slavery" to an extent which must startle the most indifferent. So far from showing indignation at the doings of the Virginians, or even excusing the existence of Slavery in the old apologetic fashion, the orators at this meeting, with which Ex-Presidents sympathize, roundly defend the institution on natural, moral, and scriptural grounds, and leave it to be inferred that Slavery does not exist in New-York only because negro labor is not wanted. After a presamble which recited the various federal acts giving the Slave States a right to the support of the Government at Washington, Mr. Brooks moved the first resolution, defending the existence of involuntary servitude by its practice in the Roman Empire at the Christian era, anneoademned by the founder of Christianity or His apostites, and by the fact that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob are all represented to have been owners of slave property. The Bible nowhere condentus Slavery; "the Bible then," is not in conflict with the Constitution." Mr. O'Confollowed, and compared a gentleman who hissed him to the serpent which beguil's five. He considered that the equality of the megro way as impossible as the strength of the Mormon. "As g white nation we

that the serpent which beguind live. He considered that the equality of the negro was as impossible as the morally of the Morano. "As a white nation we "made our Constitution, and we made our laws, vesting political rights in that race, the white American "people." "The negro we left, so long as the community in which he lived should be pleased to order,

in the condition of a balman. [Applanse.] Now, gentlemen, fo that sondition the negro is assigned by nature. [Brazo! applanse, and That's so!] He has strength and is potent to labor; but the nature watch created the will denied him both the in-"ture which created the will denied him both the intellact to govern and the willingness to work. Applaned! Both were denied him—both were denied him! And that nature which deprived him of will
to labor gave him a master to coerce that will, and
"to make him a master to coerce that will, and
"to make him a useful servant in the clims in
which he was capable of living, both for himself and
"for the master who governed him. I maintain—that
it is not in justice to leave the negro in the position in
which nature placed him, to give him a master to
govern him; . nor is it depriving him of any of
his rights to compel him to labor in return, and afford
to that master a just compensation for the labor and
"tolent employed in governing him and rendering him
useful to himself and to the society in which he
lives. We are not to talk about Slavary being
an evil: . we are to look at it by the voice of
inspiration which is to be found in the sacred volume,
and which nowhere condemns the bondage of those

demagogues. In this State and one of two of an older slave districts the negro's work is chiefly domestic, and, what is of more importance, a large body of white men, among whom are numbers of industrious Getman immigrants, are showing how much can be dene by free labor. All the conditions requisite for the trial of the experiment of emancipation were coming into existence, and Virginia and Maryland might by this time have severed themselves from the siver-hood of Slave States, had it not been for the feud between North and South fomented by the Abolitionists. These people have thrown the old civilized Slave States hack under the dominion of the coarse planters of the extreme South; they have made the division between the two sections so complete that, as a member of Congress observed, even the disruption of the Union would hardly make much social difference, and all without the smallest gain to the negro, but, on the contrary, to his irreparable loss. Formerly the negroes in the Northern Slave States were not debarred from instruction. If a master or a goodthe negroes in the Northern Slave States were not debarred from instruction. If a reaster or a good-natured mistress chose, the slaves in a family might be taught to read and write, and often they were very fair proficients. But it is not only that the stringency of the slaves wher's rule has been increased; the change of opinions in the Free States is a melaucholy sign. The remarks of Mr. O'Cenor which we have sign. The remarks of Mr. O'Cenor which we have quoted are but a fake sample of what Americans have learnt to think and say. The change is to be almost entirely attributed to hetred of the Abolitionists; for, however determined not to meddle with Stavery as long as it produces cotton end rice, the Northerners would have included the little hypocrisy of deptering it, and making sentimental speeches about the sad barden with which their ferefathers, the British, had saddled them. It is only political ammosity which has led to the adoption of Slavery as a creed by the mass of Americans, and yet there can be no doubt that the adoption has really been made. Nor is it more barren belief; the "Bred Scott case shows that it has found its way to the judicial bench, and it has been carried out in the judgment which made so great a sensation its way to the judicial bench, and it has bee carried out in the jidgment which made so great a sensation in Europe, and elso in the great political measure which allows any new Territory to adopt Slavery if it chooses. 'We cannot congratulate the Abelianonia on the success of their exertions, which have plunged the race they favor into deeper darkness, and have made the subjection of men to man the belief of a Christian

the letter from the Pope, in reply to the address of sympathy adopted by the Roman Catholic prejates at their meeting in Dublia on the 3d November last. The following is a translation:

following is a translation:

"To be Fenerable Brother Paul, Archbishop of Dublin, etc.
"To our venerable brother and dearly beloved some health and our apostolic benediction. Nothing could be more agreeable, nothing more levely, than your letter bearing date the 3d of November last, and lately delivered to us, which brought to us very great lately delivered to us, which brought to us very great with which we lately delivered to us, which brought to us very great conscilation amid the deep sorrows with which we were borne down. For everywhere throughout these letters there shines forth wonderfully your singular faits, piety, love, and reverence toward ourselves and the chair of Peter: everywhere your bitter grief dieplays itself at the tribulations into which we are plunged by the wicked designs and endeavore of those men who wage mest fierce war against the Catholic Cherch, the apostolic throne, and the patrimony of St. Peter, and who are endeavoring to destroy the foundations of all Divine and human right. We could not but be conserved delighted by these expellent sentiments of yours. macy of Francis Joseph has been overreached by Napoleon at Villafranca, and his haughty behavio left him in the hour of need without a single efficient elly. For the last five years, he had placed all his hopes upon the alliance with the Pope, through the Concordat, since he firmly believed in an invainant revival of a Port of the listed and believed in an invainant revival of a Port of the listed by these extellent sentiments of years, which, worthy of all praise as they are, have raised to the highest point our paternal love to ward thee, venerable father, and you, beloved sons. Do not cease to pray and beseech the Father of all Mercies with still mere earnest supplication that He will smatch His hely church from so many calamities, and daily magnify and adorn it with more splendid triumphs, and assist and consideration. chorch from a many channings, and magnify addern it with nore splendid triumphs, and assist and console us in our tribulations; and that He will deign, of this comming of this church and of His apostolic throne to the paths of truth, justice and salvation. We doubt not, venerable brother, and beloved sons, that you, by the sid-of the Almighty, desire nothing more than to perform with still greater ach and entrestness, all those duties which, fulfilled thoroughly, wisely and zealously, may so greatly cordine to the defense of the cause of God and of his holy church, to the salvation of souls, to the exposure of the deceits and the refutation of the errors of wicked men, in this time of special injusty. Be assured that the feeling of our paternal mindatoward youselves is equally warm and devoted. As a most certain pledge whereof receive our apostolic benediction, which from our immost heart full of love, we bestow on thee, venerable father, and on you, befoved sons.

foved sons.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peict's, the lat day of De-cember, 1859, in the fourteenth year of our pontificate.

"PIUS P. P. IX."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MAIRET.—The Brokers' Circular reports the cales of the week (five business days) at \$7,000 index, of which speculators took 1,300 and experters 11,500 bales, of an index of bridge and firm, with free supplies on the part of hadden. The subset of Friday were \$1,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orieans. 4d Middling Modifies 64

Fair Mobilies. 7d Middling Uplands 67-164

The stock in port was estimated at \$27,000 hales, of which \$67,000 overs American.

The stock in port was estimated at \$27,00 insies, of which 287,00 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the Manchester market prices for goods and yarms had an sedvancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. — Mossus. Richardson, Speace & Co. report Flour dull but steady at 24/20 27/6 for American, in barrels. Wheat tacking downward; prices easier, but quotations unchanged; Rad, 9/20/10, White, 9/20/11/6 P cental; Corn dull; Yellow, 31/20/1/7 quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef was dull, and previous quotations were barely maintained. Pork stronwith a speculative deauand for old at 30/250/1 new quiet at 73/27/6. Becom quiet; new middles at 48/250/1 Lev quiet 73/27/6. Becom quiet; new middles at 48/250/1 Lev dull.

LIVERPOOL PROPUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady; Pots, 27/6; Pearls, 23/20/21/6. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rise quiet. Berk quiet; Philodelphia, 9/6; Ballimore, 8/2. Fish Oldquiet. Lineacd Gil dull. Rosin steady; common. 1/204/4; new mashable. Spirits Turpentine della 51/9/23/4. Tes firm.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's Circular reports Inon firm, at 25/16/2/5 if for both Bars and Rails. Buxangrarra closs at 34/24. Tax steady. Cher articles without change of consequence.

LONDON MOSKY MARKET.—The London Money

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money arket was well supplied, but the demand was rather less

Market was well supplied, but the declarate factor.

The builton in the Bank of England had decreased £349,660.
Consols closed, on the 6th at 69,7695;
LATEST BY TRESCRAPE-LONDOS, Jan. 7, p. m.—Consols closed at 95,7665; for money, and 85% for account

HAVIE MARKET,—The Havre Cotton Market was firm on the 4th New-Orleans tree ordinaire, 1087; j. do. 50s. 1087; sales of the week, 5,700 bales; steck, 48,000 bales.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American Securities was unchanged LATEST, VIA GALWAY.

Corron steady; sales to-day, 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to peculitors and exporters.

Binant reves guiet.

Provisions quiet.

STABBING APPRAY .- Last night, at 91 o'clock, two oung men, named James Armstrong and George Sweeney, got into an altercation about some trivial matter at the low groggery corner of Grand and Crosby streets, and eventually came to blows. During the scuffle that ensued. Sweeney drew a small knife and stabled his antagonist in both of his legs, inflicting two wounds, about two inches in depth, neither of which is, however, very serious. Officer Patterson of the Fourteenth Precinct, hearing of the disturbance, hastened to the spot and took both of the belligerents to the Station-House. Armstrong was locked up, and Sweeney was allowed to go home.

TROM ARIZONA.

THE APACHE WAR-INDIAN DEPREDATIONS-SUPERIORITY OF RANGERS OVER REGULAR

SCLDIERS.

TUBAC, Dec. 30, 1859. In my former letters to THE TRIBUNE I represented the necessity of a campaign against the Apaches, and urged that troops be sent out to drive them into their mountain fastnesses. After years of despoliation and theft, until our citizens were upon the verge of forming ranger companies to rid the country of Apaches, Government at lergth listened to our oft-repeated petitions, and sent out an expedition of some 200 men under the command of Lieut. Col. Reeve of Fort Buchman. The troops took the field on the 7th of November. There were 100 dragoons and 100 infantry. The commander designed prosecuting the campaign with vigor, and pushed on into the Indian country

with the intention of compelling them to beg for peace, with a promise that depredations should cease. Before the lapse of three weeks, however, the entire force had returned to Fort Buchanan, having, in this time, destroyed a deserted Indian village, taken four prisoners only, and captured some twenty horses, which were shot in order to prevent their recapture by the Apaches. The cause assigned for this small result after so much trouble and expense is, the Indians showed no resistance, but would appear to the contract of but would come into camp with every demonstra-tion of friendship, and the troops were left the alter-native of shooting them down when completely in their power, or returning without effecting any-

thing. The troops arrived at Fort Buchanan on the 27th November—their horses, as I learn, having given out, so that they could not proceed. This someont, so that they could not proceed. This somewhat surprising state of affairs, is only what I expected. Last January, three Sargeants from Fort Buchanan, whose terms of enlistment had expired, were attacked within twenty miles of the Fort, while returning to the States with their families, and two of them killed. The night preceding, cattle were stolen from the Commissary's corral at the Fort; and on the following night, Capt. Ewill's private stock of cows were taken, both within the line of guards. Capt, Ewill, who was then in command of the post, was prixious to pursue the sav-ages, and visit them with signal vengeance, but ages, and visit them with signal vengeance, but scarcely a dragoon horse out of the two companies then at the Fort, was shod, end a campaigner to the Indian country could not be undertaken. A demand for shoes had been made months before. but no attention was paid to it. How can we exbut no attention was paid to it. Alow can we ex-pect our military to be efficient when so little atten-tion is paid to the furnishing of supplies? Now, eleven mouths have elapsed, and still the horses are not in a condition to withstand a vigorous cam-

paign over a rough country.

The fault lies not with Col. Reeve, but with the commander of the Department of the Army in New-Mexico. Part of the animals came from the Ric Grande, a distance of 300 miles, and were too nearly worn out before the campaign was opene to be used with propriety. After recruiting for about a week at Fort Buchanan, the expedition again started into the field, this time taking a different direction. We have as yet heard nothing from them, but hope their efforts this time wi produce a widely different result.

For several weeks after the Indian campaign was opened, there was an almost entire cessation of depredations in this vicinity. Now, however, they have again commenced, with more daring than be-fore. On the night of the 26th, four animals were fore. On the might of the the seventeen miles above Tubac. The animals were picketed out near a haystack within thirty feet of the deer, and yet a haystack within thirty feet of the door, and yet the savages were so alert that the horses were taken before the alarm was given, and when Mr. Turner, with his assistants, rushed to the door, the Indians were making good their escape, and left the parties with no horses to follow them. An examination of the trail, next morning, showed that there were at least twenty Indians in the party; and we shall doubtless hear in a few days of other depredations committed by the same hand.

committed by the same band.

In previous letters, I have alluded to the superiority of rangers over regular troops. I am now enabled to give you a significant proof of the cor-rectness of my argument. On the 17th of Novem-ber, a band of Apaches made a descent upon the Overland Mail Station known as "Sutton's," on the Gila River. They set fire to the house of Mr. Sutton, stole several animals belonging to the Mail Company, and wounded several persons very se-verely. Two days after this event, the same Indians surprised the cattle herder at the next Station, sixteen miles distant, and took from him the cattle under his charge. The Overland Mail Company and the few settlers in the vicinity, fitted out a small party to pursue them. They were out some time, when the trail became partially obliterated by had been made at home in their absence, they re-traced their steps, and took the fresh trail. The party, consisting only of ten men, left the Station on the 5th inst., with the full determination of fol-lowing this fresh trail, if necessary, to the homes thieves. After a hard tramp of 180 miles the Indians were overtaken, surprised, and much property recovered. Unfortunately, their animals were under guard, and at the first alarm they mounted and started the herd off. Mr. Mon tieth, leader of the party, was unable to pursue his men being mounted on broken-down animals at the start, which, of course, had not improved by the trip. Eight of the Indians were killed, and a large number wounded, while the attacking party were not injured. This party consisting of ten men, poorly mounted, and provisioned, started out on this campaign, and in eleven days accomplished more than the Government expedition of 200 troops, well officered and provisioned. They seized a large lot of booty left by the Indians in their hasty flight, consisting of blankets, buckskins, a large amount of dried meat, 2,000 arrows, 17 bows, and numerous other articles. This expedition cost the Government nothing. That under Lieut.-Col. Reeve will cost thousands, and as yet, the ten men, volunteers, have done all the fighting, gained all the victories, and shed all the blood, in the Appele

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MANNERS OF THE OLIGARCHY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jon. 19, 1860. Our friends in the House of Representatives de erve great credit, greater even than has been accorded to them, for the equaniquity with which they maintain silence under the most tantalizing provocations to plunge into the general debate, and for the persistency with which they bend all their energies to the election of a Speaker, despite the turbulence of open enemies and the treachery of those whom they had a right to rely upon as allies. A reader of the daily proceeedings of the House, as reported by the telegraph, can have but feeble conceptions of the rudeness, the indecency, the asperity of the attacks which the South ern overseers and their Northern hirelings are constantly making upon the Republicans as a party, upon prominent men in their ranks, and especially upon their candidate for Speaker. To say that they outrage all Parliamentary rules, and find neither precedent nor parallel in the annals of even the American Congress, is a tame statement of the fact. These attacks have their keenest sting not so much in the words uttered, though these are bitter and irritating to the last degree of human en bitter and irritating to the last degree of human en-durance; nor in the falsity of the charges, personal and political, which ignorance, malignity, and men-dacity send hissing across the Hall, like poisoned arrows; but it is in the lofty tone, the domineering gesture, the air of command, and the plantation manners generally, which the Overseers naturally ex-hibit, and their hirelings feebly copy, toward the Republicans, that renders the struggle for the Speakership a portracted markyrdom. Even the Republicans, that renders the struggle for the Speakership a protracted martyrdom. Even the iron-nerved John Brown, on being asked if he were tired during the quarter of an hour he stood on the while Virginia

"tired, but don't keep me standing here longer than
"is absolutely necessary!"

The personal attacks upon Mr. Sherman are ofttimes ungentlemanly in the extreme. The long,
ekinny finger of Pryor has been thrust almost in his
face; the clumsy fist of Houston has been shaken
at him, from a safe distance; he has been compelled
to endure the buffoonery of Extra-Billy Smith, the
cutting sneers of inferiors like Missouri Clark, and
the wanten aspersions of counts, like Georgia Crawthe wanton aspersions of equals, like Georgia Craw-ford, together with almost every grade of abuse, from the high and the low, within and without the House, he all this time forced (except on rare occasions) by the delicacy of his position, to sit with closed lips, though fully conscious of his ability to repel triumphantly every personal and political charge hurled against him, and make successful forays into the camp of his enemies. The fact that this species of attack upon him, made under these circumstances, demonstrates the vulgarity and cowardice of the assailants, does not render it the more agreeable to him. However, Mr. Sherman inherent caimness and self-possession are equal t the trial. He will endure even unto the end.

Scarcely less provoking are the assaults upon other prominent Republicans in the House, in which the overseers and their hirelings are went daily and hourly to indulge. Among the commonest of charges cast in the teeth of numbers of the party. and against the party as a whole, is that they are factious and disorgan ang; that they aim to eman-cipate the slaves by force; that they are fomenting in surrection and civil war; that they are banded with traitors and cut-throats and incendiaries; that they refuse to obey the laws, would overturn the Supreme Court, and drag the country into the guit of disunion. Nor are these counts in the indictment of the Overseers listened to by the Reputlicans with any more patience because duty seems to demand that they should not yet plead to them, though conscious all the time that, not the facts only, but the real debating power, the learning, the eloquence of the assembly are on their side; once in the forensic field, they could drive assailants in disgrace from the forum. But they bide their time. When the attack does come from the Republican wing of the Chamber, the onset will only be the more vigorous and effective for the long

and irritating delay.

Perhaps the most contemptible of all these beligerent exhibitions is the attempt of the hirelings of the Negro Propagandists to play a mock part in this drama of disorganization, insoit and terror. For shiveholders to put on airs toward Nerthern men is shaveholders to put on airs toward Nerthera men is natural. They are used to it, as were their fathers before them. Lofty pretensions, affected superiori-ty, and an indescribable sort of Oligarchical mien, becomes them. So long have they practiced on false pretenses, and lived on sheer assumptions, that they sit with no little grace upon them. We occasionally admire their pretensions. We are al-ways amused at them. We almost tolerate them. We at all events expect them, and are therefore prepared for them. But when the serf tries to put on the airs of the master, when the underlying opes the mien of the superior, and assumes to dictate to his betters, then the suchoccasionally admire their pretensions. We are albery of these scullions, this "High life b stairs," becomes disgusting and insufferable. example: when Virginia Pryor told Key-Stone Hickman, the other day, that what he had uttered was "false," the expression fell gracefully from the lips of the young F. F.V. And we cannot but rebuke his old colleague, prim Mr. Millson for calling him to order. Pray, what has "order" to do with the ex-isting state of things in the House of Representatives? You were right Roger A. Pryor! John Hickman is from a State that don't own negroes, Hickman is from a State that don't own negroes, and his forefathers were mere Quakers. Hit him again, Roger! He is only a plebian. Moreover, he is a Democrat who is simple enough to practice what he professes. He is "false"—to Negro Democracy, and you did well to tell him so. But, when McClernand of Illinois, a "Douglas Democrat," pushed himself into the ring, and proclaimed that "the insolence of the Member from Pennsyl-"vania was unbearable," the thing (we mean McClernand) should have been stopped at once. He is no better than Hickman, owns no negroes, and is no better than Hickman, owns no negroes, and has no right to talk to white folks in that Virginia sort of way. Nor, indeed, should the F. F V.'s show him so much respect as they do Hickman. Hickman is a rebel, and a successful rebel. He has thrown off the collar of the Negro Democracy, and is a man again. Virginians must respect

is a man again. Virginians must respect him—a little. But, McClernand still wears and hugs his chain. He should be taught to keep his place at the head of the coffle of seris. He had the imprudence, not to say impudence, to call Hickman "an apostate from the Democratic party," just what the overseers said about Douglas, McClemand's leader, because he and Hickman resisted the Lecompton swindle. Gentlemea Oligarchs! we entreat you, if only for the mere look of the thing, to let the Pryors, and the Houstons, and the McRaes, and the other fire-caters, do the domineering in the House. Don't allow snobs the domineering in the House. Don't allow snobs to touch this part of the programme. Leave it to gentlemen upon whose shoulders plantation manners hang, naturally and gracefully. Let the Northern Democrats cease trying to roar. They can merely bray. The ears of the Doughface will obtrude through the lion's skin. Sit down Messrs. McClernand, Vallandighan, and the rest of you!

The present contest is oft compared to that of four years ago, which resulted in the triumph Mr. Banks. But, while they have many points in common, the pending struggle is far more intense, and the trials of the Republicans far more severe than then. So shall the victory be the more THE NON-INTERCOURSE LIE.

The Herald, hastening after The Rickmond En quirer, has labored for two weeks past, with the most reckless disregard of truth, to persuade the public that there has been a great falling off of the trade of New-York City with the South, and that "commercial non-intercourse" with the North was so far established as to be a solemn warning against Republicanism for the present, and a serion necessity for a Pro-Slavery President elect in 1860 They whose habit is to read that journal throughout always found a flat contradiction in its trade articles to the incendiary misstatements in the editorial balder dask. Few, however, read a paper from beginning to end, and for the enlightenment of these who have placed any of their faith in The Heraid's jeremaids over the commercial non-intercourse of the South with the North, we present the following facts:

The segular Southern trade does not commence till after the 20th of January. During February, the merchants from the South, of every degree, from the wholesale dealers in the cities to the traders at the cross-roads, come on and buy their stocks, and have them shipped in season for their own Spring trade, which begins in March. So that the period for measuring the decline or the increase of the Southern businese with New-York had not arrived when The Herald commenced its misrepresentations. But January, and, preceding that, the mouth of December. furnished every trade here with more or less of evidence of the character of the coming trade. The largest general dealer in dry goods in the city has pubis ly testified that his business during these two month was greater this year than last. And, though a professional "Union-Saver," he has declared that the "scattering trade" with the South, which continues throughout the twelve months, received no interruption whatever from "Old Brown of Osawatomie," nor from the sytematic agitation and terrorism with which the Southern politicians have improved the Harper's Ferry raid. This merchant furthermore informed the public that there is not a bit of political significance in the recent discharge of dry-goods clerks; that there is an unusual weeding out of the forces in the great mercantile establishments, rendered necessary by the discovery of clerical incapacity or Careful and full inquiry made among the leading

jobbers and importers of foreign and domestic dry goods-of foreign and domestic woolen goods-of importers of laces of silks, ribbons, and trimmings of silk fringer of embroideries and white goods of "Yankee Notions," and fancy goods, indisputably show the facts that the trade with the South, thus far, is greater than it was last year-that it is expected to be greater for the rest of this Winter, than it was

gallows—even he could but reply, "No, I am not i chattle bega Sauthern jabbers will bean boy some "tired, but don't keep me standing here longer than beavily than ever, because they expert that many of heavily than ever, because they expect that many of the small cauntry murchants in the little places back of the scaboard, will be forced to make their parchases South instead of North, changing thus the course of New-York's trace, but in no degree diminishing it that politics have no more to do with the San hera trade than with trade elsewhere in the world, and that Southern merchants, like Northern merchants, or French merchants, will never allow any considera tions except those of price and quality, and freight, to

> Inquiries pushed thoroughly among all the routes of steam transportation southward have resulted in a confirmation of the above statements. The shipping lines to Savanah, Charleston, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, and Raltimore, have taken more freight South this Winter than ever before. The forwarding agents of the great lines of railroad unite in saying that they have sent as many goods to Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Lonisiana, and Tennessee, up to this time this year as ever before, while the passenger receipts of these routes have increased 70 per cent over the receipts or the same period of 1858-9. A very significant porion of this testimony is, that the freight hat district of Virginia nearest to Harper's Perry, and most involved in the excitement that followed John Brown's attack, will be fully as great this senson a

> The express companies tell the same story, the hotel keepers search their registers and report as much travel in this Winter of '60 as there was in '50, and even The Journal of Commerce, servile to the South and in hopelees bondage to the Pro-Shvery Democracy, thus admits that the well improved bug bear of "Commercial Non-Intercourse" is a fiction.

Non-Intercourse" is a fiction.

"Without doubt, Southern trade with this city has been somewhat affected by political exattements. Yet there is nothing like a general surpension of tradic, as some indicerect journalists would have the public believe. While some houses, for various reasons such as always exist, have not enjoyed the usual extent of business, others are quite as prosperous as last year, and a few have experienced a positive increase.

"As regards New-York Cuy itself, we believe there has never been serious apprehension of any immediate disaster consequent upon the non-intercourse policy proclaimed in many parts of the South. Her trade might be affected indirectly, especially should the South systematically persevere in the determination lately evinced. But the commercial metropolis has never been looked upon as unfruendly to any section of the country. Her immeuse vote of something like 90 000 has generally, if not always, been thrown in

never been looked upon as unfrandly to any section of the country. Her immense vote of something like 90,000 has generally, if not always, been thrown in favor of constitutional law; and by other means she has shown her true national character.

She therefore had little reason to apprehend a withdrawal of confidence, or any hostile manifestation. Snepension of trade with the North would rather tend to concentrate in this city those channels of intercourse which have had their ramifications at other basiness points. Such, we believe, has been the practical working of late events, as some of the manufacturing towns to the Eastward feel the changed condition of things very sensibly.

very sensibly.
"We are led to believe that the non-intercourse doc "We are led to believe that the non-intercourse doctrine has not been practically acted upon to any great extent, as compared with the aggregate transactions of Northern cities, though it is impossible to foresee to what extreme measures Southern men may resort, if urged forward by aggressive legislation. If we may believe the evidence, much noise has been made by men who had no sincere intention of acting up to their creed, in the hope of discuading rivals from buying in the most favorable markets, and so insuring their own success in competition. The same process, which may be classed as one of the 'tricks of trade, would also serve to increase individual purchases—each one supposing that the delinquency of others would leave a wider market to himself.

Even The Rechmond Enquirer, the parent of this

Even The Richmond Enquirer, the parent of this nmatural offspring of non-intercourse, openly aban-doned and denied it in Meriden, Connecticut, last Wednesday. Its agent buttonhold and coaxed the manufacturers there present on Democratic purposes intent, to subscribe for that paper and advertise their business in its columns.

While we write. The Philadelphia Evening Journal has come to hand, containing a leading article or the "Spring Trade," the gist of which is the follow-

"We have reason to believe that the trade of our city, in this coming Spring, will be equally as good, if not better, both in terms and amount, than it has been in any period since the financial panic of 1857. We are gratified to receive this assurance from what we regard as entirely reliable sources; not only because it angurs well for our fature mercantile prosperity, but the covere it contradicts, in the most effectual manner. because it contradicts, in the most effectual manner the idea that political prejudice and excitement will in terrupt the commercial relations of the North and the

A DIVORCE CASE IN NEBRASKA

From The Omaha Nebrashira.

In the Council, Jan. 10, 1860.

A Bill to divorce Margaret a. Depay and George Dapay.

Mr. Donne opposed the bill. He would inquire what evidence the Committee to which this bill was referred had received as to the merits of the bill.

Mr. Dundy replied that the woman who sought shie divorce was poor, and unable to pay the expense of procuring a divorce in the Courts. Her husband had deserted her, committed crame, and was now in the Missouri Penitentiary.

Mr. Reeves thought that divorces should not be granted by the Legislature. The plan was liable to abuse, as it was once in Kentucky. An anecdo's would illustrate this: Divorces were at one time granted by the Kentucky Legislature to such an extent that no member ever inquired a word about the bill as they came up. A waggish member one day introduced a bill for a divorce, and it passed. Some weeks after, an old couple in the Sta e who had lived together in perfect happiness for fifty years, happened to learn, in looking over the newspapers, that they were no longer man and wife. So, in obedience to the laws of their country, they betook themselves sadly to seperate beds for the night; but the next day, with many tears of anticipated sorrow and new-born joy, they proceeded to a neighboring magistrate and were again united in the bonds of wedded bliss. He (Mr. Reeves) thought that his bachelor friend from Richardson, in so ardently espousing the cause of divorces, was seeking to ingratiate himself into a minine favor. He moved to indefinitely pospone the bill.

Mr. Dundy said—Mr. President, it is true I have never yet enjoyed the hymeneal embraces of a lovely Mrs. D., neither have I sufficed the tortures of being "cribbed, cabined, and confined" with a scolding wife. But, Sir, I think the gentleman from Otoe, in his allusion to my cherished celibacy, intended to make a strike at the venerable bachelor President of this Council. Yes, Mr. President, he intended to stab you, by thrusting the dagger into my side. [Laugher.] Sir, I advocat

them.

Mr. Little gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to divorce all parties in the Territory of Nebraska,

Mr. Little gave noise of his intention of Nebraska, who deserve it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Doane said we had no evidence that the husband of this woman was in the Penitentary, or that both parties were not countying at this divorce for some sinister purposee. There had been such abuses, and he would instance a case which happaned in this Legislature a few years ago. Two parties were divorced by the Legislature of Nebraska, the man and woman so divorced immediately preenabled 160 acres of land spiece, and having proved up their title thereto, were married again the next day after, securing 160 acres of land by the operation. He thought there were "axes to griud" in all such cases.

The question then occurring upon the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was lost.

The President ruled it out of order.

Mr. Little offered a substitute bill to divorce all married parties in the Territory who desired it.

The President ruled it out of order.

Mr. Boykin said he did not see how such a bill could personally affect the President, as he was a backelor. [Laughter.]

Mr. Reeves moved to make the bill a special order or Friday next.

or Friday next.

Mr. Doane moved to amend by striking out the cetion which gave the custody of the infant child to be mother. he mother.

Mr. Dundy moved to lay this amendment on the able. Carried.

inble. Carried.

Mr. Reeves moved to amend by providing that the divorce be annulled if it should be shown before a court of competent jurisdiction, that the husband has not been in the Missouri Penitentiary, as this seems to be the chief ground of the divorce.

Mr. Dundy moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed. Yeas 6, Nays 5.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE

Exports of the week.....